

Wayne County Teachers' Hold Annual Meet

The fifteenth session of the Wayne County Teachers' Association was held at Pleasant Mount May 12 and 13.

Sixty-five teachers attended although many schools have closed and the teachers have entered other fields of labor.

The pleasant weather and the hospitality of the Pleasant Mount people made the session very enjoyable as well as helpful.

Friday evening, May 12, at the Presbyterian church Mrs. Salo Friedewald gave a reading, "The Bluebird," to a large appreciative audience. Mrs. Friedewald has been with the teachers before and her readings are much enjoyed by them.

Saturday morning the session was called to order by the President, Mrs. Alma J. D. Dix and after singing Rev. W. D. Schenck conducted devotional services.

The first paper, "Disobedience," was read by Miss Loretta Spratt. She advised securing obedience always and studying the child to know what to request of him. It is natural for a child to obey. If children are surrounded by good examples they will imitate. Children have a keen sense of justice. They demand resistance. Their home life and training have much to do with a child. A deficient or unhealthy child will not be obedient. Never punish a child until he is understood. Child development is slow, too much is expected of him in some respects.

Many incidents of child life were related in the paper confirming the views stated.

The discussion was opened by Prof. Creasy. He entreated the teachers to get acquainted with the child's home life. Teachers often insist on information a child is forbidden to tell. Be sure of your ground and stick to it. Don't try to conquer the child, be reasonable with him. Prof. Koehler advocated less talking and explaining. Give a command, but not always a reason until afterward. Often the pupil tries to be agreeable but the fault lies with the teacher or the parents. The teacher's habits may not be agreeable and the child can not obey her.

There are not good results where scolding is resorted to.

Mrs. Dix added: "A child has a keen idea of fairness. That most cases of disobedience can be settled in a definite, decided manner. Plain talking and knowing that the child understands is efficient. The child must be able to look up to the teacher."

Prof. Kennedy said one great fault with many of the teachers is the inability to govern themselves.

The second subject on the program was "Panama" and Prof. R.

T. Davies occupied the period giving a very clear description of the country and canal.

The project of a canal across the country dates back from Balboa. In 1828 the first survey of the isthmus was made. During the Civil war interest was shown by the United States in the canal project.

In 1902 the French Company sold the rights to the United States. Then the Republic of Panama was recognized and the Panama zone, ten miles in length, was purchased by the United States for \$10,000,000.

After gaining possession the U. S. decided to build a lock canal, which decision was due to Ex-President Roosevelt and it proved to be the most satisfactory canal for the isthmus.

The engineers first move was to make the zone fit for living; \$2,000,000 was used to exterminate the mosquitoes. The houses were raised, screened, lighted and made insect proof besides being kept very clean. First-class shops were also established.

The canal is divided into three divisions, Atlantic, Central and Pacific. Each has an engineer and all being presided over by a chief engineer.

At the Atlantic side much work was caused by dredging the bottom of the bay and building a break water for the harbor. This is made from the material taken from the bed of the canal.

In the Central division is the Gatun dam and Cut of Culebra. Much time is being spent on the dam, as at one time the dam dropped which was due to the compressible substance beneath the dam.

The dam is 1 1/4 miles long, 1/4 mile wide at the base and is dug in a rock bed. At water level it is 400 feet thick and 100 feet thick at the top.

The rock taken from the Culebra cut is used in making the dam. During the wet season from May to November the river Pedro Miguel is an unharnessed deluge and that makes the dam a necessity. The lake is approached by twin locks. The Atlantic division is at sea level and the jump to the lake is 85 feet, there being three series of twin locks of concrete with steel doors. These locks can be emptied and filled in fifteen minutes.

The cut of Culebra is 1000 feet long and 300 feet wide and about 650 feet high. Viewing it from above the steam shovels and machines look like great iron monsters directing themselves as the men can not be discerned at such a distance. The cut is supposed to be finished in 1915. Slides cause some delay but the work is so well managed they are not discouraging. At the end of this cut there are two flights of twin locks to the Pacific division. There is not as much work to be done at this division, although a break-water will be built. The total cost of the canal will

be \$375,000,000 and when finished it will take twelve hours for a ship to pass through the canal.

The death rate at the canal zone compares favorably with the large cities. There has been no yellow fever in four or five years. Schools have also been established and the bird-cage houses make the canal zone a very comfortable place.

The value of the canal was also explained.

Mr. George H. Richwine had for his subject "Remove the Gloom," and it was a well prepared paper. He compared the aim of education fifty years ago and the aim of it today, also the requirements of any degree. The purposes of scholarships are varied but the ends are utility and culture. Utility is more simple. It is a knowledge as a useful acquisition and as an instrument for wages.

Culture is to cultivate, sweeten and brighten life. The aim of culture is better, greater and more truly human. Utility and culture go hand in hand. They are not complete alone. Culture leads far away from the tangible. Ideals are practically useless. Ideal dreams weaken the soul. Education broadens, makes one noble, useful and happy.

Culture leads a soul to excellence. Education opens the mind to higher influences. Utility directs education to enlighten burdens. Culture directs education to sweeten and brighten the soul.

The last period of the morning was occupied by A. D. Sorenson, a representative of the American Book company. His subject was "Writing." He explained the necessity of more time used for the writing period. Have a definite plan and carry it out. Teachers must understand the subject before teaching it. On account of a crowded curriculum, penmanship is neglected.

A very small per cent. of children when they leave school can write. The position of the body, paper and pen and forming of each letter was carefully explained. It was especially practical and interested the teachers.

The afternoon session was called to order by Mrs. Dix and the report of the resolution committee was read by Prof. Oday. Miss Helen Tiffany read a paper on "Primary Work in the Country Schools." Primary work groups itself into three R's. First reading: The phonetic method taught presenting the vowels as boys and girls who change their names every time they change their caps. A is always A when he wears a straight cap and so on.

A country isolated has no chance to receive help or encouragement from another. Committing verses and hymns are considered with the reading lessons.

The second R requires more care as the child is wholly dependent on himself in writing.

The third is arithmetic. Small

problems pertaining to the every-day life of the child should be used. As the teacher has such little time for the tiny tots in a country school, they should be old enough to think for themselves.

The second paper was "English Teaching in the High School," prepared by John A. McAndrew. It was very interesting.

Mr. Sorenson continued his morning's address during the last period. He presented the subject "Writing" with much enthusiasm and his talk was very interesting.

Teachers must put brains into their work or every method will fall flat. Aim to graduate every child so that penmanship of each will never stand in their way of securing a position. One's character enters into his penmanship.

The Executive Committee elected the following: President, A. H. Howell, White Mills; vice-president, W. J. Deitrick, Mt. Pleasant; secretary-treasurer, Anna Seamon, Honesdale.

An informal talk on "Penmanship," was given by Mr. Herman Rounds, Vandling. His work is very similar to Mr. Sorenson's, the morning speaker on "Penmanship."

A vote of thanks to Messrs. Sorenson and Rounds was taken and the meeting adjourned.

CLARA A. ECK,
Secretary.

Royal Perquisites.

The king has many privileges which he never exercises. He enjoys an immemorial right to all gold and silver mines, not only on his own land, but upon any of his subjects' lands within his dominions. So shareholders in Rand and Westralian mines would have to forego their dividends if the king felt avariciously disposed. The king is also entitled to a yearly tribute from his tailor, consisting of a pair of white doves, a pound of cummin seed, a pair of scarlet hose and a silver needle.

All sturgeons and whales caught in British waters are royal perquisites. The whale has a split liability. Its tail belongs to the queen, while its head goes to the king. It is generally assumed that the partition was decided upon in order that the queen should always be supplied with whalebone, but if so the founder of this act of beneficence committed the mistake of giving the queen the wrong half.—London Chronicle.

Sure.

The man who tries to do his best in every way,
Who never is content to rest
Or waste a day,
May not succeed in getting high,
Men may not cheer when he goes by,
But it is sure—as sure as fate—
That he will fail
To ever have to saw the grate
Of any jail.
—Chicago Record-Herald.

Illustrated His System.

It was a habit of the wise Frenchman Arago to look during his lectures at the young man who appeared the dullest of the students, and when he perceived that this one understood he knew all the others did.

Once in a drawing room he had just explained this habit of his to some friends when a young man entered and saluted him familiarly.

"But to whom have I the honor of speaking?" asked the scientist.

"Why, Professor Arago, you do not know me? I always attend your lectures, and you never take your eyes off me the whole time."

Kaffir English.

As a sample of Kaffir English here is a love letter sent by a Cape Colony boy to his dusky innamorata:

Dear Miss—I have great confidence in thundering the width of my opinion that I shall thank for kindness if you will give me the privilege of lettering with you concerning love, as your most winning face has drawn my serious attention to you, and that I shall appreciate you in anticipation of an early reply and also terminating this with supreme of high enunciation.

NED.

The devil tried hard
Job's faith to impair,
Loss of property, children
And health he'd to bear,
But, failing to tempt him,
To curse his own life,
To make him despair
He left him his wife.
—From the Spanish.

Smith—I want to sue Jones for damages for being run down by his automobile, but I'm afraid he has no money.

Lawyer—Oh, that's all right. I can use his car.—Fack.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Wm. D. Galt*



NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION,
ESTATE OF
LEE CALVIN SMITH,
Late of Lake Township,
All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment to the undersigned; and those having claims against the said estate are notified to present them duly attested, for settlement.
MINNIE TOWNSEND, EXECUTRIX.
Ariel, Pa., April 8, 1911.

German-American Home Treatment.
Men & Women, young & old,
If suffering & can't get cured, I
Shall be glad to advise you.
The GERMAN AMERICAN TREATMENT,
a strictly scientific combination of selected & combined
of 5000 Different Drugs, is sent each & every Individual
Case, is positively the Only Cure, no matter whatsoever
your ailment or disease may be, cause or origin, no matter
who failed. Write, state your case in matter whatsoever.
A Cure GUARANTEED, address OLD GERMAN
DOCTOR, Post Box 2880, Philadelphia, Pa.

WHEN THERE IS ILLNESS

in your family you of course call a reliable physician. Don't stop at that; have his prescriptions put up at a reliable pharmacy, even if it is a little farther from your home than some other store.

You can find no more reliable store than ours. It would be impossible for more care to be taken in the selection of drugs, etc., or in the compounding. Prescriptions brought here, either night or day, will be promptly and accurately compounded by a competent registered pharmacist and the prices will be most reasonable.

O. T. CHAMBERS,
PHARMACIST.
Opp. D. & H. Station, HONESDALE, PA.

Do you need some printing done? Come to us. If you need some envelopes "struck off" come to us. We use plenty of ink on our jobs.

KRAFT & CONGER INSURANCE

HONESDALE, PA.
Represent Reliable Companies ONLY

The International Correspondence Schools of SCRANTON WHAT WE TEACH

Advertising Man	Electrical Engineer	Carpet Designing	Architectural Draftsman	Mechanical Engineer	R. R. Constructing
Show-Card Writing	Electric Lighting	Wallpaper Designing	Monumental Draftsman	Mechanical Draftsman	Municipal Engineer
Window Trimming	Electric Railways	Bookcover Designing	Bridge Engineer	Machine Designer	Mining Engineer
Bookkeeper	Heavy Electric Traction	Ornamental Designing	Structural Draftsman	Boiler Designer	Mine Surveyor
Stenographer	Electric Wireman	Linoleum Designing	Structural Engineer	Patternmaking	Coal Mining
Civil Service Exams	Electric Machine Designer	Perspective Drawing	Plumbing & Steam Fitting	Toolmaking	Metal Mining
Commercial Law	Telegraph Construction	Lettering	Heating and Ventilation	Foundry Work	Metallurgist
Banking	Telephone Expert	Stationary Engineer	Plumbing Inspector	Blacksmithing	Assayer
English Branches	Architecture	Marine Engineer	Foreman Plumber	Navigation	Chemist
High-School Math.	Contracting and Building	Gas Engineer	Sheet-Metal Worker	Ocean and Lake Pilot	Cotton Manufacturing
Teacher	Building Inspector	Automobile Running	Civil Engineer	Poultry Farming, and Languages: Italian, French, German and Spanish.	
Commercial Illus.	Concrete Construction.	Refrigeration Engin'r	Surveying and Mapping		

THE I. C. S. WORK

1. We teach unemployed people the theory of the work in which they want to engage. RESULTS: Positions easily secured, days of drudgery shortened, and sometimes avoided altogether; quick promotions.
2. We teach employed people to do their work better. RESULTS: More responsible positions; better pay.
3. We teach dissatisfied people how to do what is more congenial. RESULTS: Preparation for new work before leaving the old; rapid progress in the new field.

HOW WE DO IT

1. We furnish all necessary preparatory instruction.
2. We explain facts, principles and processes so clearly that the student quickly comprehends and easily remembers.
3. We illustrate our text-books thoroughly.
4. We give concise rules and practical examples.
5. We grade our instructions.
6. We criticize and correct our students' written recitations and send him special advice regarding his course whenever necessary.

OUR LOCATION FOR DOING IT

We occupy three buildings in Scranton, having a floor space of over seven acres. We employ 2,700 people at Scranton. We spend \$250,000 each year in improving and revising our instruction papers. We handle about 30,000 pieces of mail daily and our daily postage bill is about \$100. We issued about 63 million pages of instruction last year. We received and corrected 84,688 recitations and positively know that 1,180 students have their wages increased.